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Executive Board

DIGEST OF UNICEF-AIDED PROJECTS IN EUROPE

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a/ For projects completed prior to 1960, see document E/ICEF/445/Add.3 dated October 1963.

UNICEF AID TO EUROPE

Introduction

From the inception of UNICEF in 1946 up to the present, UNICEF aid has been given for 102 child-care projects in fifteen countries of Europe. UNICEF is currently helping in sixteen projects in six countries. The projects aided are as shown in the table below.

Table 1

Projects assisted in Europe from the inception of UNICEF

	Projects currently aided	Projects previously aided	Total projects aided
Health services	4	30	34
Maternal and child health	3	4	7
Environmental sanitation	-	1	1
Handicapped children	1	10	11
Care of premature infants	-	9	9
Immunization, vaccine production	-	6	6
Disease control	2	31	33
Malaria	-	6	6
Tuberculosis	1	11	12
Syphilis	-	9	9
Trachoma	-	2	2
Mycosis	1	-	1
Brucellosis	-	2	2
Penicillin production	-	1	1
Nutrition	7	10	17
Maternal and child feeding	-	3	3
Applied nutrition	2	-	2
Milk conservation	4	6	10
High-protein food development	1	1	2
Education	1	-	1
Vocational training	1	-	1
Emergency aid	1	15	16
Total projects assisted	16	86	102

Of the 86 projects previously assisted, 11 projects, which came to the stage of completion of UNICEF assistance in the period 1960-1964, are described in the annex to this report. For a description of projects completed prior to 1960, see document E/ICEF/445/Add.3.

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UNICEF assistance to Europe, 1960-1964

In the past five years (1960-1964), approximately $3.8 million has been allocated for fifteen child care projects in six countries in Europe. This amount represents 2.8 per cent of the project allocations to all countries in the five-year period. The table below shows allocations approved for each type of programme[a]. More than two thirds of the assistance voted in this period was for nutrition projects, one fifth was for health services and disease control, 10 per cent for education and vocational training, and 2 per cent for emergency assistance.

Table 2

UNICEF allocations to Europe, 1960-1964[a]

- in thousands of United States dollars -

	Health		Nutrition			Education and vocational training	Emergency aid	Total, all projects
	Health services	Disease control	Applied nutrition	Milk and food conservation	Other nutrition			
Greece	172	-	-	451	-	-	-	623
Italy	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	47
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	33
Poland	146	126	-	746	-	-	-	1,018
Spain	-	-	141	649	-	-	-	790
Yugoslavia	284	27	-	364	152	333	91	1,251
Total	602	153	188	2,210	152	366	91	3,762[b]
Per cent of total	16	4	5	59	4	10	2	100

a/ Some of the allocations included in this table were made for projects completed during the five-year period and described in the annex to this report.

b/ In addition, the Executive Board has approved advance commitments for milk conservation projects in Poland and Spain totalling $621,000 and $28,000 for health services in Greece.

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Of the sixteen projects described in this report, nine were started prior to 1960 and are being continued with UNICEF help at the present time while seven were initiated in the past five years. Eighty-six projects were previously assisted by UNICEF. For most of these no further assistance was voted after 1959. (See Digest dated Oct. 1963, E/ICEF/445/Add.3.) Eleven projects which were shown as currently assisted in the 1960 edition of the Digest for Europe have been completed in the course of the past five years; these are described in an annex to the present report.

Ocean freight costs are allocated on a global basis; the allocation figures shown in the tables above and in connexion with the project descriptions below therefore exclude amounts for freight.

The population, health and education statistics indicated for each country in this report are the latest figures available to the United Nations.

Co-ordination with other agencies of the United Nations

Other agencies of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies provide technical and consultative services in connexion with UNICEF-assisted projects - at the planning stage, during the implementation of the projects and in the evaluation of the results. The role of these agencies is a key factor in the successful development and implementation of the projects; in the interest of brevity, however, it is not fully reported in the individual project descriptions below.

PROJECTS CURRENTLY AIDED BY UNICEF IN EUROPE

GREECE

Population: 8,480,000	Area: 131,944 sq. km.
Child population: 2,364,000	Population density: 64 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 921,200	Population per physician: 800

Allocations: 1952-1959: $172,100
1960-1964: $142,700

Maternal and child health — Additional advance commitment: $28,000

In a first phase of this project for the development of rural health services, UNICEF provided mobile health units in the Thessaly region. In 1959 the Government, with assistance from UNICEF and WHO, established a public health demonstration zone in the Thessaly region to determine the most efficient methods of strengthening and improving the rural health services. A network of rural dispensaries was established in the department of Larissa and equipped with sufficient transport to enable the staff to provide services to the entire rural population. The central services of the department, located in the city of Larissa, were strengthened by the employment of a group of specialists (a paediatrician, a psychologist, a sanitary engineer, a district nursing supervisor and public health laboratory workers), who render referral services and pay regular visits to the rural dispensaries. A school of rural health has been established in Farsala, where doctors, nurses and other personnel from all parts of Greece are receiving public health orientation.

During 1964 the pattern of integrated basic rural health services is being extended to the adjacent departments of Magnesia, Karditza and Trikkala. In 1966 it is proposed that the services be further extended to Epirus and to the north-western part of the Pelopónnisos, where health developments will support other efforts undertaken by the Government with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, FAO and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Twenty-four mobile units are currently operated by PIKPA (the Patriotic Society for the Protection of Children and Maternity in Greece) in Thessaly, Western Macedonia and Western Greece. These are essentially MCH units, but provide also general medical care and health education. During 1965-1966 the activities of these mobile units will be transferred to the static dispensaries, so that the mobile units can move on into new areas. An additional eight units will be set up. The Public Health School in Farsala will continue its regular training activities giving priority to the training of personnel to serve in the new project areas.

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GREECE - Maternal and child health (continued)

UNICEF is providing equipment for sixteen dispensaries, eight mobile MCH units, two public health laboratories and two mobile dental units; supplementary equipment for two paediatric wards; kits for public health nurses and midwives; sixteen vehicles for supervision; eight vehicles for mobile MCH units; and stipends for 150 trainees at the Farsala Health School. WHO has provided fellowships and short-term consultants throughout the project and will continue to do so. A WHO statistician has been assigned to help organize a vital statistics section.

(See the annex to this report for a description of the environmental sanitation project previously assisted by UNICEF in 16 villages of Northern Greece.)

Handicapped children

Allocations: 1950-1959:$76,100
1960-1964:$28,700

In the years immediately following the Second World War, assistance was provided to Greece to establish rehabilitation services for handicapped children in the Athens area and Leros Island. UNICEF provided supplies and equipment for three hospitals, for the out-patient departments of two children's clinics and for the National Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped Children at Voula, which serves as a national training and demonstration centre. Equipment was also provided for an orthopaedic workshop at Voula and for the Orthopaedic Survey Hospital at Pendeli, which was opened in October 1957.

Under the general impetus of the WHO/UNICEF-assisted scheme, a School of Physical Therapy was opened and held its first courses in 1957/1958. The Athens/Pangrati Outpatients Centre of the Hellenic Society for Crippled Children, inaugurated in December 1957, has also been an active participant in the national programme.

During the years 1961-1963 the Government created a National Rehabilitation Council, an important step in the development of a national programme for the care of handicapped children. The following facilities have been created or enlarged to serve as training and demonstration centres: a centre at Athens University, the PIKPA Voula Rehabilitation Centre, the Children's Neuropsychiatric Hospital at Daou Pendeli, the Athens General Neuropsychiatric Hospital, the House of the Blind and the National Institute for the Deaf in Athens. UNICEF has given equipment for physical and occupational therapy, teaching materials and special supplies for the blind and deaf. WHO has given fellowships and has provided consultants on the psychiatric aspects of rehabilitation and on the rehabilitation of the deaf. Reports on these subjects were released late in 1963.

The aim of the project is to develop a comprehensive, country-wide network of services for the rehabilitation of a growing number of physically handicapped children. Co-ordination of the various governmental and para-governmental services at the national level is increasingly promoted by the National Rehabilitation Council.

GREECE - Handicapped children (continued)

Doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, ergotherapists and other personnel assigned to care for sensorially and mentally retarded or handicapped children are being trained in Athens and in several other large towns.

Through the concerted efforts of the Ministries of Social Welfare, Labour and Education, steps have been taken to develop vocational guidance and professional training services for the handicapped.

Allocations: 1949-1959:$134,700
1960-1964:$451,200

Milk conservation

UNICEF aid for milk conservation in Greece was first given in the immediate post-war years. Today, UNICEF-equipped milk pasteurizing plants at Salonika and Volos ensure safe milk for children in the immediate vicinity. The dairy at Volos has suffered several set-backs owing to earthquakes and floods, but has managed to maintain its production at a level sufficient to provide free rations for at least half of the 1,200 planned beneficiaries. The dairy at Salonika, which began operations in August 1955, produces about 7,500 litres of pasteurized milk daily, makes 5,000 litres into yoghurt, butter and ice cream. The dairy is a thriving enterprise and the focal point of a milk producers' co-operative.

In 1961 and 1962, UNICEF provided funds to establish a milk institute and a dairy training centre in Athens, to install milk pasteurizing plants in Patras and Drama (each with a daily throughput of 20,000 litres), and to add a milk sterilization line to the UNICEF-equipped dairy at Salonika. Each plant will market whole milk and low-fat milk, and free milk will be distributed to 10,000 mothers and children when the plants are in full operation. The Patras and Drama plants are expected to be completed by the end of 1964; the bulk of the UNICEF equipment was delivered to these plants by the end of 1963. Sterilization equipment for Salonika is being procured.

Since 1963 attention has been focused on the establishment of the dairy training centre and the milk institute, the former to initiate and maintain a flow of trained dairy technologists to run the new dairy industry and the latter to lead the industry, to investigate problems that may arise and to collect information about the industry which would be of assistance to the Government in formulating a coherent and sound dairy policy. Both institutions are scheduled to start operations in 1965.

ITALY

Population: 50,457,000	Area: 301,225 sq. km.
Child population: 12,136,000	Population density: 167 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 4,493,500	Population per physician: 600

Nutrition education

Allocation: $46,400
Approved: 1960

Studies by FAO have shown that the level and quality of food consumption in Italy are relatively low as compared with that of other European countries. Rickets, ariboflavinosis and stunted growth are common, particularly in the south. The immediate objective of the UNICEF-aided project is to create and train a corps of national nutrition educators who will be responsible for the training of school teachers. The long-term objective is the improvement of family feeding habits through intensified nutrition education for children and parents by the schools, health and welfare organizations, agricultural services and community groups.

The National Institute of Nutrition, the Ministries of Health and Education and Agriculture, and the Amministrazione per le Attivita Assistenziali Italiane e Internazionali (AAI) are participating in the project, their representatives forming a Consultative and Co-ordination Committee. FAO has helped to develop the training curriculum for the nutrition educators. UNICEF is providing stipends and honoraria.

Nine of the twelve nutrition instructors who completed a four-month course in 1961 have been assigned to the provinces of Bari, Cosenza, Messina, Perugia, Reggio Emilia, Savona and Terni, where courses for elementary and pre-elementary school teachers have been held at regular intervals. A nutrition education manual, printed jointly by the AAI and a publishing house, is being used in the project, and a number of film strips have been produced and are being used. UNICEF/FAO fellows from certain developing countries are now profiting from the experience acquired in this project.

An evaluation of the programme was carried out during 1963 by the AAI with the participation of FAO and the Consultative and Co-ordination Committee. Preliminary results indicate that the school teachers who participated in the courses had been quite successful in introducing nutrition education into the curriculum. Particularly effective use has been made of the teaching aids prepared by the teachers themselves.

MALTA

Population: 328,000	Area: 316 sq. km.
Child population: 116,000	Population density: 1,038 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 61,600	Population per physician: 900

Pre-vocational training

Allocation: $33,000
Approved: 1964

In order to help prepare young people for employment, the Government plans to expand vocational training for boys who leave school after they complete the primary grades, to improve the training of girls in home economics in the last year of primary school, to start a new programme of post-primary home economics training for girls, and to improve the training of home economics teachers. UNICEF is providing supplementary equipment for various schools and stipends for the training of home economics teachers. The project, which will also contribute to the objectives of the Government's current five-year plan involving the development of industry and tourism, has the following elements:

Training for boys: The facilities of six post-primary vocational technical schools are being brought together in the newly built Technical Institute of Paola, which will offer training in crafts and technical courses, including metal working, woodworking and electrical and machine-shop practice, leading to the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations. In view of the steadily increasing demands for skilled workers in industry and in government service, the capacity of the Institute is to be increased by 150 places in the next three years as the first step towards doubling its capacity. A post-primary pre-employment course will be given for 50 boys who fail the entrance examination of the Institute to give them some practical skills before they begin to train for employment.

Training for girls: Home economics training facilities are being provided in fifteen primary schools, each school to serve two or three neighbouring primary schools for girls, thus benefiting all forty girls' schools. The Housecraft Training School of Floriana is being enlarged and the range of its equipment completed to double the present capacity. At present, only 25 girls may attend the one-day home economics courses. In the future, 50 girls will attend for

MALTA - Pre-vocational training (continued)

four or five days in the last year of primary school. A supplementary training course for fifteen home economics teachers will be held at the teacher-training college "Mater admirabilis". A one-year post-primary course in cooking, homecraft and other domestic skills will be held at the Housecraft School of Floriana for forty girls between fourteen and fifteen years of age. This scheme is viewed as a first step in preparing girls for employment or for homemaking.

POLAND

Population: 30,691,000	Area: 311,730 sq. km.
Child population: 8,477,000	Population density: 98 sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 5,007,800	Population per physician: 1,100

Maternal and child health

Allocation Prior to 1960: $161,400
1962: $54,900[a]

The objective of the project is to train medical and para-medical personnel in the preventive and social aspects of obstetrics and paediatrics in post-graduate courses, in order to improve the MCH work at the district level. The long-term objective is to re-orient the basic training of these categories of personnel in order to promote effective co-operation between the members of the health team (including the paediatrician, the obstetrician, the polyvalent practitioner, the nurse and the midwife).

Courses in social paediatrics and obstetrics have been organized in the four regional training centres of Bialystok, Lodz, Warsaw and Bydgoszcz. In addition, model demonstration areas associated with the training centres, were set up to enable doctors and nurses to observe the proper functioning of integrated curative and preventive MCH services. UNICEF has provided equipment and books for the training centres and vehicles for field work and supervision, as well as supplementary equipment for the Institute of Mother and Child Care in Warsaw, where senior medical personnel are trained. WHO has furnished lecturers, consultants and fellowships.

A preliminary evaluation of the project by WHO has shown the need for further improvement of paediatric education for medical students as well as for paediatricians.

In 1963 a total of 28 training courses for 596 participants were held at the four regional centres. On the strength of the experience acquired over the years, an international course in advance social paediatrics was held in Warsaw in May-June 1964 with UNICEF assistance.

a/ Additional allocations were approved in the years 1960-1964 for health services projects (school dental health and handicapped children) to which UNICEF assistance was completed prior to 1965.

POLAND (continued)

Tuberculosis control

Allocations: 1947-1949: $1,053,500
1960-1964: $126,000

The first phase of this project, from 1947 to 1949, consisted of a mass UNICEF-assisted BCG vaccination campaign in which 4.7 million persons were tested and 2.3 million vaccinated. BCG vaccination has since been continued as a permanent feature of the Polish health services. In 1949 UNICEF also provided funds for diagnostic facilities to help control tuberculosis which was then a health problem of great magnitude.

In 1960, with the help of WHO, a plan was developed for a national pilot area project in tuberculosis control to be carried out in three sectors in the southern provinces of Katowice, Rzeszow and Krakow, the first with a large urban industrial population, the second chiefly an agricultural area, and the third a combination of low and high population density areas. Five mobile teams will examine a quarter of a million persons; treatment and follow-up will be carried out by the 84 local tuberculosis dispensaries. The project will provide training for the staff of the national tuberculosis control service and will help to determine the most effective methods of mass tuberculosis control, which would then be applied throughout the country. UNICEF has provided field supplies, laboratory equipment, mobile X-ray units and vehicles.

Preparatory work in the three provinces and the training of all categories of personnel was completed in late 1963, and the plan is now being implemented.

Milk conservation

Allocations: 1949-1959: $1,644,590
1964: $745,407
Additional advance commitment: $392,000

In the early stages of UNICEF aid to this milk conservation project, and until 1959, UNICEF provided equipment for six milk-drying plants and twelve fluid milk processing plants. These plants are still in operation. In March 1959 the Board approved further allocations to equip two major pasteurization plants at Katowice and Sosnowiec with a daily capacity of 160,000 litres, and for six fellowships, already implemented, for the training of dairy personnel abroad. The Katowice dairy began processing milk in December 1961, and is fulfilling its role in the pilot milk marketing scheme for other cities in Poland. Work on the Sosnowiec plant has been progressing slowly, and production is expected to begin late in 1964. The milk marketing organization of the Sosnowiec plant will dovetail with that of Katowice, and together these two plants will process a third of a million litres of milk daily in an area with a population of one million.

POLAND - Milk conservation (continued)

Between 1961 and 1963, UNICEF furnished equipment for two additional dairies to be built in the industrial cities of Lodz (population 750,000) and Poznan (population 450,000). The two plants, scheduled for completion by early 1965, will more than triple the existing safe milk supply in the two cities. A total of 244,000 children in these cities will in due course receive the additional benefit of one fourth of a litre of processed milk daily as a feature of the pre-school and school-feeding programme which is being extended to various parts of Poland. Equipment has also been provided for the Wola dairy in Warsaw, which is now in the process of enlargement and renovation. This is the first step in modernizing and expanding the city's obsolescent milk processing facilities.

An FAO/UNICEF team visited Poland in 1963 and reviewed the Government's plans for what is foreseen to be the last major phase of the country's milk conservation development for which UNICEF assistance is required. UNICEF aid during the four-year period 1964-1968 will be limited to essential items and equipment for which manufacturing facilities do not yet exist in Poland. The project, which will be administered by the Central Association of Dairy Co-operatives, is in three parts:

Warsaw milk scheme: The Government proposes to increase the milk-intake in the two existing milk plants and to add two new plants in other sectors of the city (at Praga and Bielany), increasing the milk-intake in Warsaw from 380,000 to 900,000 litres daily.

Krakow milk scheme: The capacity of the Nowa Hutta milk plant will be increased from 100,000 to 120,000 litres daily and facilities to permit the bottling of 96,000 litres will be added.

Rural demonstration area: A rural demonstration area will be developed, the site to be selected by the Central Association of Dairy Co-operatives with the collaboration of FAO and UNICEF. The Central Association of Dairy Co-operatives will continue to encourage increased milk production and to improve the methods of milk collection and milk handling. The Government will gradually expand the free distribution of milk in quarter-litre bottles in order to benefit 321,000 children of pre-school and primary-school age.

SPAIN

Population: 31,077,000	Area: 504,748 sq. km.
Child population: 8,284,000	Population density: 61 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 3,776,700	Population per physician: 1,000

Nutrition education — Allocations: 1961-1962: $141,200

The long-term objective of this project is to improve family feeding habits by intensified nutrition education for children and parents through schools, health and welfare organizations, agricultural services and community groups. The immediate objective is to train a national corps of instructors in nutrition; to develop a nutrition training programme throughout Spain for school and kindergarten teachers, MCH and rural welfare personnel; to introduce or develop a systematic nutrition education programme in all teachers' colleges, elementary schools, schools of child care and MCH centres; to reorganize the school lunch scheme; to develop school gardens and related activities; and to test and produce teaching aids.

A three-month course was held in the spring of 1962 to train a national corps of 92 nutrition educators. FAO provided two advisers. Fifteen MCH nursing instructors, 10 agricultural extension officers, 11 rural home economics teachers and 56 university graduate school teachers participated. UNICEF provided half the stipends for the course and for provincial level seminars. The trained educators are now organizing nutrition education activities in their respective spheres of competence.

Nutrition education, in theoretical and in practical form, is being introduced into the primary school system under the direction of a central service (Servicio Escolar de Alimentacion y Nutricion) attached to the Directorate of Primary Education of the Ministry of Education in Madrid. In 1963, 52 nutrition educators trained a total of 2,025 primary school teachers, and a new course is being offered every two months of the school year in 1964. UNICEF will help to provide local stipends, UNICEF's share decreasing from 50 per cent in 1963 to 33 per cent in 1964. Thirty-two light vehicles have been provided for the provincial activities. A second course is being organized at the national level in 1964 for an additional 60 nutrition educators with a view to enlarging the scope of the project, and a ten-day seminar in nutrition education is being given for professors of the 108 teacher training colleges. UNICEF is again providing 33 per cent of the stipends. FAO has provided advice on the project as a whole, while WHO has advised on the health education and school health aspects of the curriculum.

SPAIN - Nutrition education (continued)

A number of filmstrips have been prepared, as well as three manuals (La Leche, Alimentacion y Nutricion, Produccion de Alimentos), all of which will be used in the different training courses as well as by the school teachers themselves.

Allocations: 1956-1960: $565,000
1964: $649,200

Milk conservation

Additional advance commitment: $229,000

Since 1956, when it made its first allocation for milk conservation in Spain, UNICEF has provided equipment for the following:

a) Three milk drying plants in Granada, Leon and San Sebastian;

b) Three sterilization dairy plants in Cordoba, Malaga and Madrid;

c) Equipment for the milk industries school in Madrid.

The Cordoba and Malaga sterilization plants are expected to start operations at the end of 1964. The plant in Madrid has been delayed, and is expected to start up in 1965. This plant, together with a second plant now being completed in Madrid, are expected to handle the entire milk supply of the capital, namely some 350,000 to 400,000 litres.

The Granada drying plant, which began operation in 1959, has been a steady supplier of milk powder to the child feeding programmes but has recently been handicapped by a greatly increased demand for bottled milk in the city of Granada, which is diverting some of the raw milk supplies. It is planned to compensate for this "loss" by moving surpluses from other nearby dairies to the drying plant. The Leon plant went into production in 1962, and the San Sebastian plant in the summer of 1963. The managers of both plants went abroad in 1961 on UNICEF/FAO fellowships.

The number of children benefiting from the Government's free distribution of Spanish milk (in addition to the beneficiaries of United States surplus supplies) reached 690,000 in mid-1963 and the target for 1964 is 900,000.

The plan for the years 1964-1966 includes the following:

a) The establishment of a new milk drying plant in Zaragoza, which would permit the expansion of child feeding to an additional 160,000 beneficiaries;

SPAIN - Milk conservation (continued)

a) The organization of demonstration milk collection areas for Seville and Madrid, which would serve as models for similar schemes in other principal towns;

c) The establishment of a pilot milk production unit north-east of Seville to provide seasonal surpluses to the Granada drying plant;

d) The institution of a pilot milk production scheme north-west of Madrid to increase the quantities of milk available for processing in the expanded dairy plants of the city, which together with the milk collection systems would eventually induce cattle owners in the city to move their cows out of the city;

e) The establishment of a technical dairy institute and the reinforcement of the dairy training programme.

It is foreseen that this will be the last major phase of the country's milk conservation development for which UNICEF assistance will be required. For 1964, UNICEF is providing equipment for an evaporating unit and collecting equipment at Zaragoza; equipment for collecting centres and milk transport for the Seville demonstration area; equipment for the milk industries school; and a fellowship in economic aspects of dairy development. FAO will provide advisory services, particularly for the organization of the work of the Technical Institute for the Milk Industry.

YUGOSLAVIA

Population: 19,065,000	Area: 255,804 sq. km.
Child population: 6,300,000	Population density: 75 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 2,895,700	Population per physician: 1,500

Maternal and child health

Allocations: 1949-1959: $1,491,300
1960-1963: $284,000

In the early stages of its assistance to Yugoslavia's broad national programme of maternal and child health, UNICEF provided equipment for eight demonstration and training centres (Belgrade, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Zagreb, Nis, Skoplje, Titograd and Novi Sad), for 42 schools of nursing and midwifery, for 221 major maternal and child health centres, for 500 smaller village centres and for 180 school polyclinics, as well as vehicles to ensure the mobility of medical workers.

In 1961 the Government decided to create intermediate supervisory health centres in order to meet the need for a technical and supervisory echelon between the health authorities at the republic level and the hundreds of local health centres. UNICEF provided equipment and transport for 55 such centres, 34 of which are located in areas with particularly high infant mortality rates. So far the intermediate supervisory centres have concentrated their work on mother and child care, including school health and dental care. Gradually, however, these centres will have a co-ordinating and supervisory role in all aspects of public health.

Post graduate training in the preventive and social aspects of paediatrics and obstetrics is continuing at the Institute for Mother and Child in Belgrade in order to prepare highly qualified personnel for supervisory and teaching posts. UNICEF has provided supplementary equipment and transport for the Institute.

Mycosis control

Allocations prior to 1950: $151,700
1964: $ 27,000

The Government, with UNICEF's help launched a campaign against mycosis (ringworm of the scalp) in the endemic areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia in 1950. UNICEF provided X-ray equipment and transport. Up to the end of 1959, 1,782,000 persons had been systematically examined and over 90,000 cases had been detected and treated. The methods employed during this period were, however, impractical for mass treatment and involved the

YUGOSLAVIA - Mycosis control (continued)

risk of radiation damage.

Meanwhile, a new antibiotic - griseofulvin - has become available, and the Government has used it since 1959 in a number of hospital and field trials. WHO has assisted in an assessment of the value of griseofulvin, and the favourable results obtained by oral administration of the drug have established that it is safe and effective in controlling the disease. The Government has therefore decided to initiate a new campaign which will be carried out in three phases; in mass examination and treatment; re-survey; and consolidation and surveillance, as follows:

Mass examination will be organized in 80 communes with a total population of 3.28 million, of whom 1.35 million are vulnerable to the disease. Mobile units, each consisting of four specially trained technicians working under the supervision of mycologists, will examine all children under 15 years of age and all female adults. Two units will operate in 1964 and will subsequently be increased to four. The initial survey will cover at least 80 per cent of the population at risk and diagnosis will be based on clinical findings substantiated by microscopic examination. Following mass examination, one team member will remain in the village to supervise treatment until it is completed. Wherever possible personnel of local health services and local teachers will assist in supervision of treatment.

Re-surveys and subsequent treatment will be carried out until the prevalent rate of infection is found to be below 0.5 per cent of the population at risk.

Consolidation and surveillance: When re-surveys covering at least 80 per cent of the population at risk show that the infection rate is below 0.5 per cent, control will be converted to consolidation and surveillance measures.

Health education will be an important part of the campaign from the outset. It is believed that even a slight improvement of the hygienic conditions in endemic areas will contribute to reducing the incidence of the disease.

UNICEF is providing 150,000 tablets of griseofulvin, five vehicles for field teams and supervision, and laboratory equipment. WHO will continue to provide technical advice and guidance as required.

YUGOSLAVIA (continued)

Milk conservation

Allocations: 1949-1959: $2,008,300
1961: $364,100

To improve child and maternal nutrition UNICEF has provided pasteurizing and sterilizing equipment for sixteen dairies, equipment for four milk-drying plants, for auxiliary collecting and distribution centres and for milk quality control laboratories. By the end of 1963, all four UNICEF-aided drying plants (Murska Sobota, Osijek, Zupanja and Zajecar) were in operation. The plant in Zajecar, opened in September 1963, was the last to start functioning. The earthquake which struck Skoplje in July 1963 did relatively little damage to the dairy plant on the outskirts of the town. The milk distribution system, however, suffered severely since seven out of fifteen vehicles operated by the dairy were either destroyed or damaged beyond repair and 135 of the refrigerated milk shops throughout the city were rendered completely useless. Towards the end of 1963 the dairy was therefore not in a position to meet the liquid milk supply of the population now living in and around Skoplje. With the help of an emergency allocation from UNICEF efforts are being made to bring the processing facilities and transport capacity back to the previous level.

The status of machinery and equipment in all UNICEF-assisted dairy plants was reviewed in 1963 with the objective of replacing machinery before it became unserviceable. Attention has also been given to the study of operations, economics and milk marketing practices in all plants. The Milk Industry Institute near Belgrade has developed the activities of its central laboratory, and a section has been established to check milk bottle standards.

The free distribution of whole powdered milk and of liquid pasteurized milk is continuing. More than 200,000 children receive milk through about 1,500 distribution points such as MCH centres, school kitchens and other child-care institutions.

High-protein food development

Allocation: 1964: $152,000

In order to extend the availability of milk protein for infants and children, the Government of Yugoslavia has decided to produce a new, low-cost, cereal-based, dry-food mixture, including vegetable extracts and milk. The project will be carried out in collaboration with the Jugodietetika factory in Zagreb, the Kalnik factory in Varaszdin, 70 kilometres from Zagreb, and the UNICEF-equipped plant at Zupanja which produces milk powder. UNICEF is providing equipment for these three plants and for the Institute of Food Technology in Zagreb which will provide over-all technical direction and assume responsibility for the scientific analysis and quality control of the products.

YUGOSLAVIA - High-protein food development (continued)

It is forseen that regular and full-scale distribution of each type of food mixture will be achieved within a period of two to three years after the initial development of formulas. A target of 1,125 tons per year is planned, and most of the products will be for sale through regular trade channels. Use of the products will be promoted by the public health services, particularly in areas where fresh milk is scarce, and in urban agglomerations where an increasing number of working mothers need a safe and quickly prepared food of adequate nutritional value for their children. The new food mixtures will be available free of charge for infants on the basis of doctors' prescriptions through a system established under the national health services. The Government will subsidize distribution through the maternal and child health services to low-income families in nutritionally critical rural areas and to urban families with serious problems of infant and child nutrition.

FAO will provide short-term consultants in food technology and three short-term fellowships to enable senior personnel to study the technology of manufacturing dry infant foods.

Primary education — Allocations: 1961-1962: $332,600

In 1961, UNICEF provided assistance to improve health and nutrition education in primary schools as an extension and continuation of the school health services initiated under the MCH project in 1956. By the end of 1962, 505 demonstration primary schools in the six Republics of Yugoslavia had benefited from a comprehensive programme which featured home economics and environmental sanitation besides health and nutrition education. In 395 of these schools, 85,000 children received school meals, 100 schools introduced school gardening to supplement school meals and 238 introduced poultry breeding. In addition, 313 wells and 32 stone cisterns were constructed as well as 105 water adduction systems. In 138 localities, water piping was directly connected with taps in the school building and 88 schools were provided with latrines, while 3,900 teachers and municipality officials from the towns and villages where the programme was carried out attended special introductory seminars.

In 1962, the project was extended to 20 additional districts in certain less developed areas. Safe water supplies were provided in 223 schools and shower bath equipment was installed in 100 schools. School garden activities and school meal distribution were improved in 100 schools. Poultry is now being raised in 153 schools while home economics including special courses in sewing and knitting is being developed in 20 schools.

YUGOSLAVIA - Primary education (continued)

These services and their practical demonstration are spearheading the introduction of the programme in neighbouring districts where schools which have not received UNICEF aid have responded to the stimulus provided by the project.

Pre-vocational preparation: In 1963, in order to complete the range of practical education activities, pre-vocational preparation was introduced on a demonstration basis in 20 schools for the three terminal classes (children aged 12-14). Wood-working, metal-working, electricity and motor workshops were organized for which UNICEF provided equipment. Plans for the extension of this programme are now under consideration, and a study will be made by the ILO at the end of 1964.

Allocation: $91,000
Emergency aid (earthquake) Approved: September 1963

In July 1963, Skoplje, the capital of the Republic of Macedonia, was struck by severe earthquakes which rendered 220,000 persons homeless and without a source of livelihood. About 1,200 were killed and twice that number seriously injured. Energetic rescue work by the Government, including the evacuation of the injured and all hospitalized patients, mothers with children and school-age children and the application of sanitary measures prevented the outbreak of epidemics. Food and safe water were distributed free of charge to the remaining population until normal water supplies were restored and commercial channels of food distribution reorganized. Extensive relief aid, consisting of drugs, tents, blankets, clothing and food and the services of medical personnel, was rushed to the destroyed city from all other Republics of Yugoslavia and also from many international, governmental and voluntary agencies.

The Government also took immediate steps to provide housing for as many of the homeless as possible before the cold and rainy season. The Government plans in the second phase of reconstruction, to create around the industrial area near the destroyed capital five satellite settlements to accommodate a population of 70,000, while an estimated 50,000 persons will be housed in restored dwellings in Skoplje itself. The Reconstruction Committee of the Republic of Macedonia co-ordinated the relief and reconstruction aid.

YUGOSLAVIA - Emergency aid (earthquake) (continued)

Assistance from the United Nations was co-ordinated by the Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Yugoslavia. UNESCO provided an expert in earthquake engineering; the ILO assisted accelerated training of workers in construction skills; FAO and the World Food Programme helped with respect to food supplies; WHO provided specialized technical medical equipment and helped in health protection. UNICEF has helped to re-establish previously-assisted maternal and child health and welfare services and to create similar services in five new settlements.

ANNEX

Projects for which UNICEF assistance came to completion in the period 1960 - 1964

Note: For projects completed prior to 1960, see document E/ICEF/445/Add.3.

AUSTRIA

Care of premature infants — 1958 - 1960 — Allocation: $12,000

UNICEF provided 24 incubators and three oxygen analysers for demonstration and training centres for the care of prematurely born infants, established in 1959 at Graz, Linz and Wien (Glanzing), where medical students and interns and doctors and nurses from service centres of smaller towns may receive specialized training. WHO provided fellowships for the training of key staff for the three centres.

ITALY

Care of premature infants — 1950 - 1960 — Allocation: $101,900

In the first phase of this project, UNICEF provided incubators for 13 model centres throughout the country. In the first four years of operation, 13,446 infants were cared for in these centres. In 1959 UNICEF provided 35 incubators and auxiliary equipment for the establishment of four new demonstration and training centres for the care of premature infants in the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, thus completing the national network of teaching and demonstration centres.

POLAND

School dental health — 1960 - 1962 — Allocation: $128,400

Due to the widespread incidence of advanced caries in young children, particularly in the rural areas, the Government launched a concentrated campaign in 1960 to meet this problem. UNICEF provided some dental equipment and vehicles for mobile dental clinics. By the end of 1963 a total of 2,306 school health centres with dental units were fully operating. In addition, the organization of another 20 mobile units in 1963 brought their total number

POLAND - School dental health (continued)

to 179. Since it is impossible for the existing teams to give proper dental care to school children, WHO has recommended that particular attention be paid to the care of permanent teeth. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has, therefore, set up a commission to study all aspects of water fluoridation.

Handicapped children prior to 1951 - 1964 Allocation: $67,800

Poland has an estimated 700,000 severely handicapped persons, including a large number of children, and an estimated 2,000 young persons are stricken by paralytic poliomyelitis each year.

In accordance with the over-all objectives of this project, UNICEF helped to equip two central training and demonstration centres for the rehabilitation of handicapped children - at Konstancin near Warsaw and Poznan in western Poland. Supplies were provided for physiotherapy, hydrotherapy and occupational therapy and for an orthopaedic workshop. In-service training and specialized courses for doctors, therapists and physical training instructors are given at these centres. In addition, two schools for physical therapists were opened in Warsaw and Gdansk, a one-year course was organized for occupational therapists at Branice, and two special elementary schools for handicapped children were established near Szczecin and Wroctaw. More recently, a new 130-bed rehabilitation ward with therapy section and a physiotherapy school were opened in Konstancin, as well as a small training centre for physicians, nurses and social workers assigned to rehabilitation work. The graduate training of doctors in rehabilitation is proceeding normally, and rehabilitation activities are being promoted in different parts of the country by the Polish Society for Cripples.

SPAIN

Handicapped children 1956 - 1964 Allocation: $45,400

The allocation approved by the Board in 1956 prompted a major expansion of rehabilitation services in Spain. UNICEF provided equipment and supplies for physical, occupational and speech therapy of handicapped children in six training and demonstration centres, and other centres were opened by the Government as a consequence of the initial impetus. These centres were handicapped however, by a shortage of trained rehabilitation service personnel. A much improved and expanded training programme was therefore started, and courses of various lengths in rehabilitation, physical and occupational therapy were conducted with the help of two WHO advisers in Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia. These courses were sponsored by the National Rehabilitation Institute and held under the auspices of the National Rehabilitation Board, both bodies having been established in the context of the internationally assisted project.

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SPAIN - Handicapped children (continued)

During the second half of 1963, 3,430 persons were treated at the six rehabilitation centres. Provision has been made by WHO for a consultant to evaluate the entire programme in 1964.

Care of premature infants 1954 - 1960 Allocation: $49,100

Prematurity and associated causes of congenital disability or defects cause approximately 30 per cent of all still-births and infant deaths in Spain. Eight centres providing modern care for premature infants are now operating with UNICEF aid in Barcelona, Bilbao, Granada, Madrid (2), San Sebastian, Seville and Valencia.

UNICEF has provided incubators, resuscitators, bronchoscopes and other equipment. Key personnel for the centres were trained abroad on WHO fellowships. The project has stimulated widespread interest in Spain in the organization of these new MCH series.

Trachoma control 1954 - 1960 Allocation: $17,300

Trachoma is endemic in south-eastern Spain. It is most prevalent in the coastal provinces of Almeria, Granada and Murcia, affecting almost all the population in certain coastal towns and villages where poverty and over-crowding were contributing causes.

The project started in June 1955 with the training of nurses and with a preliminary survey of schools in Granada and Almeria. It has since been extended to Malaga, Murcia and Alicante. UNICEF has provided antibiotics, instruments, soap and transport. Three types of operation have been developed: (a) treatment in schools, (b) "total" treatment in a number of villages with high endemicity, and (c) a home-tracing and treatment scheme in a number of villages of medium endemicity. Active cases not attending school and not visiting dispensaries are traced, and home treatment introduced under the supervision of visiting auxiliaries. Although UNICEF aid is now completed, and despite the fact that the scheme has not spread to the outlying part of the endemic area as had been planned, some 10,000 cases are treated each year and the methods pioneered in the pilot project are being disseminated throughout the health services.

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SPAIN (continued)

Syphilis control 1954 - 1964 Allocation: $28,800

Syphilis is a frequent cause of premature births and of congenital defects in Spain. UNICEF supplies and equipment are used in three pilot diagnostic and regional reference laboratories, at Barcelona, Madrid and Seville, and penicillin was initially provided for infected children and pregnant women. Reasonably successful systematic screening has been undertaken for a number of years in the three areas mentioned.

Between 1961 and 1963, with UNICEF assistance, this project was extended to an additional twelve provinces. The prospects are good for the systematic serological examination of a high proportion of pregnant women in these (and other) less populated provinces and more than 100,000 persons are being examined annually, of which, on an average, 3 per cent are found to be positive. A thorough study of the project was carried out by WHO in 1963.

YUGOSLAVIA

Handicapped children 1950 - 1964 Allocation: $155,500

UNICEF assistance was provided in 1950 on a small scale to orthopaedic clinics and to schools for the blind and deaf in Belgrade, Ljubljana, Zagreb and Zemun. In 1957, however, the Government began a nationwide rehabilitation programme. With UNICEF aid, centres for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children in four of the six Yugoslav republics were enlarged and upgraded. The most modern methods of rehabilitation were demonstrated and rehabilitation teams trained. In addition, a national demonstration and training centre for the deaf and dumb was organized at Belgrade and a similar centre for the blind was established at Zemun. The rehabilitation centre at Belgrade has the status of Federal Rehabilitation Centre and Institute and sets standards for the entire country, providing the principal training facilities for rehabilitation personnel from all six republics.

In 1961, rehabilitation centres were constructed in the remaining two republics, Macedonia and Montenegro. The centre in Montenegro is being used by the Federal Rehabilitation Centre and Institute for in-service training of rehabilitation teams, and it also accomodates patients from other republics. Since this centre will eventually become the largest institution of its kind in Yugoslavia, comprehensive training for the entire range of rehabilitation personnel is being introduced, and research is being carried out under the

YUGOSLAVIA - Handicapped children (continued)

sponsorship and supervision of the Federal Institute. UNICEF has provided physiotherapy equipment, diagnostic apparatus, vocational training equipment and transport.

Throughout the various phases of the programme, consultants and fellowships have been provided by the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

Care of premature infants 1950 - 1960 Allocation: $40,200

UNICEF in 1951 provided incubators for three pilot centres for the care of prematures at Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, and in 1957 gave incubators, related ward equipment and books for four new demonstration and teaching centres attached to university medical schools and related hospitals at Skoplje, Sarajevo, Maribor and Rijeka. The emphasis at these centres is on the training of doctors, nurses and midwives in modern methods of care for premature infants. WHO has provided fellowships for study abroad for doctors and nurses who are to teach at the centres; four such fellowships were awarded in 1959. The work of the premature centres is closely co-ordinated with that of the MCH demonstration and training centres in each of the republics, particularly with respect to study of the causes and prevention of prematurity.

Trachoma control 1950 - 1960 Allocation: $39,800

The number of known cases of trachoma in Yugoslavia has been on the decline since 1949, when 87,000 cases were on record. By the end of 1960, according to a Government report, the figure had fallen to 14,900. In general, mass case finding was carried out satisfactorily. Approximately one million people were examined during 1960 in the endemic areas in the Republics of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia. In these three republics 4,343 new cases were detected, in addition to 826 new cases found in Slovenia. During 1961, 60,000 persons were examined and 14,000 treated. UNICEF has provided antibiotic ointment, diagnostic and health education equipment and transport.

In connexion with trachoma control activities, health education courses organized during 1960 at Novi Sad (Serbia) and Zagreb (Croatia) were attended by 137 doctors, nurses and school teachers.

A conference of trachoma specialists held in Belgrade in May 1961 examined the possibility of eradicating the disease from Yugoslavia, and the Government decided to start an eradication campaign in 1963.